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The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretation of matters affecting labor organizations in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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He that waits upon fortune is never sure of his dinner.—Poor Jasala Franklin.

WHOLE NO. 1279 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1935 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary | VOL. 25, NO. 42

Organized Labor Must March in United Body for 30-Hour Week, Green Says

A. F. of L. President Declares That "Starved Children, Underfed and Undernourished, Impoverished Men and Women, Living On a Subsistence Level, With Blurred Vision and Destroyed Hopes" As the Result of Unemployment Make Shorter Hours Necessary for the Preservation of American Institutions.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Challenging the opponents of organized labor to offer a better remedy for unemployment than the 30-hour week demanded by the American Federation of Labor, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., told the Atlantic City convention that the organizations in the American labor movement should march unitedly ahead for the 30-hour week to provide work for the millions of jobless.

40-Hour Week for Postal Service

Addressing the convention in support of the report made by the Committee on Shorter Work Day declaring the 30-hour week to be the "paramount objective" of the Federation, Mr. Green referred to the achievement of the American Federation of Labor in persuading Congress at its last session to enact a 40-hour week for the 200,000 postal service employes the immediate result of which was jobs for thousands of substitute letter carriers and clerks who had often been employed only a few hours a week, which, he said, constitutes a glorious page in the legislative record of the American Federation of Labor.

Progress of 30-Hour Week

Turning to the specific question of the 30-hour week, Mr. Green said:

"On the six-hour day and the five-day week, it is remarkable indeed when you examine the record and find out the progress which has been made.

"There are more working men and women in America today enjoying the six-hour day and the five-day week than ever before in the history of the nation. It is being extended, the principle itself is being accepted, and the six-hour day and the five-day week are being more generally applied.

"People are thinking in the terms of the six-hour day and the five-day week.

The great mass of American citizens have reached the point where they are conscious of the soundness of this proposal and they are accepting it, and when public opinion is won over and when it is more universally accepted, when our educational work has produced results universally, there is nothing going to stop us from securing and applying the six-hour work day and the five-day work week.

Backed by A. F. of L. Officials

"Now, my friends, the question may be asked as to the duties of the American Federation of Labor toward this great economic reform. Let me point again to the record. We presented the matter to the Congress of the United States, because I have interpreted the actions of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and instructions, definite, irrevocable instructions to the officers of the American Federation of Labor to secure the six-hour day and the five-day week for the workers of America, either through the exercise of our economic strength or through legislation.

"While many of us perhaps would prefer to secure the shorter work day and shorter work week through the exercise of our economic power, I do not believe there are any of us who are particularly concerned about the method employed, so long as we secure for the workers of the nation the enjoyment of this great economic reform.

Black-Connery 30-Hour Bill

"We have held hearings before the committees of Congress on the six-hour day bills sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, and in every instance we won the support of the committees who were dealing with these legislative measures. They reported

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Hitler's Agents Have Murdered 17 Union Officials, Woll Says

Chairman of Chest for Liberation of European Workers Declares Prisons in Germany, Italy and Austria Are Crowded With Labor Officials Who Oppose Nazi and Fascist Dictatorship—Thousands Live in Exile.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Wholesale murder and imprisonment have been imposed upon thousands of trade union officials by the Nazi and Fascist dictatorships in Germany, Italy and Austria, according to the report made today by Matthew Woll, chairman of the Chest for Liberation of Workers of Europe, to the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City, N. J. The Chest was authorized by the 1934 A. F. of L. convention.

During the past year the Chest has collected over $46,000, of which $21,750 was transmitted to Europe and disbursed through the International Federation of Trade Unions for the relief of labor victims of Nazism and Fascism and $11,553.50 to the victims of Italian Fascism through the Modigliani Fund.

In Germany, Mr. Woll said, agents of the Hitler government have beheaded 120 opponents of the fascist regime and shot at least 17 trade union officials, while in Italy and Austria the jails are filled with representatives of organized labor whose only "crime" is opposition to the Fascist dictatorship.

"The exact number of workers killed, exiled or imprisoned in the Fascist countries within the last several years," the report declared, "will never be known but the torment of the Fascist governments against labor is beyond anybody's imagination. By reports show that **51 trade union members were sentenced in Italy within the last year to an average of six years' imprisonment each.** Seven hundred labor men are in jails of Austria, some of them under sentences as big has 18 years.

"In Germany, since the advent of Hitlerism, 120 opponents of the regime have been beheaded, nearly 100 were given life sentences, and seven thousand years of hard labor and imprisonment meted out to others, most of them former members of the German trade unions. This is exclusive of the thousands who find themselves in concentration camps and under temporary arrest.

Labor Leaders Are Shot

"Here is a partial list of trade unionists murdered by the Nazi government in Germany, without trial or court conviction:

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EDITORIAL

Wages Under the NRA

Increased wages for workers who were employed when the National Industrial Recovery Act became effective in 1933 were not achieved under the two years administration of that law, according to the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1935 convention of the Federation in Atlantic City.

Although the index of manufacturing payrolls compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that payroll wages were increased 81 per cent from the low of 1933 to May 1935, the Council points out that at least 25 per cent of this increase occurred before the NRA entered the field.

Moreover, those who own the essential commodities and services which the workers must buy increased the cost of living so that the real gain of the higher wages expressed in purchasing power was not more than 60 per cent for those entire 30 months of the regime.

But even this gain in the buying power of manufacturing payrolls was nullified for most of the employes concerned. On this subject the Executive Council said:

"From the standpoint of the individual, however, while we had a 31 per cent increase in the hourly rate, the weekly money wage went up only 15 per cent, due to the shortened hours. It is easily seen that the increased cost of living of 15.5 per cent has largely nullified this gain. For a lift in purchasing power to be more than a mere detour to take care of the increase in the cost of living, the individual must be raised substantially above a mere subsistence level.

Continuing its analysis of the near zero benefits to workers in the form of wages under the NRA, the Executive Council declared:

"It has been shown above that the condition of the wage earner who was at work when the NRA became effective, was improved little, if any, under this control. On the contrary, weekly earnings were hardly increased sufficiently to offset increases in the cost of living. Actually, decreases in weekly earnings were brought about in countless cases. Furthermore, through the exploitation of wage incentives and other forms of the stretch-out, there has been a widespread increase in the work load placed upon individual workers, with no proportionate increase in compensation."

In contrast to these depressing figures regarding wages, the Council said that "certain economic and social benefits" resulted from the NRA. "Minimum standards were adopted as a base upon which to build a better economic structure. Child labor was virtually eliminated. Unfair trade practices which had been eating into the very core of our industry and trade were brought under some degree of control. The way was cleared for progress."

A. F. of L. Defeats Industrial Unionism

Convention Favors Craft Form of Organization by Vote of 18,025 Against 10,924.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor, after a long and heated debate, voted to continue the policy for organizing the workers in mass-production industries adopted by the 1934 convention.

This policy, formulated with reference to the automobile, cement, aluminum and rubber industries, was developed to fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines and at the same time afford every opportunity for enrollment in unions of those workers who may not be eligible to which these organizations exercise jurisdiction.

"Experience has shown," the 1934 convention declared, "that craft organization is most effective in protecting the skilled trades, preserving the interests of workers where the nature of the industry is such that lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable."

The 1934 convention also declared that in many of the industries in which thousands of workers are employed a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective."

Executive Council Defines Jurisdictions

To meet this new condition the 1934 convention instructed the A. F. of L. Executive Council to exercise its own judgment as to the form of organization and jurisdictional limitations in mass production industries. In following out these instructions charters were issued national unions of the automobile and rubber workers. The Executive Council declared that the charter for the automobile workers should "embrace all employes directly engaged in the manufacture or parts (including tools, dies and machinery) and assembling of those parts into completed automobiles but not including parts or material manufacturing parts or any other employe engaged in said automobile production plants."

With regard to the Rubber Workers' National Union the Executive Council stated that the charter should "cover all those in that industry who are engaged in the mass production of rubber products, except not to cover or include such workers who construct buildings, manufacturing or installing machinery, or engage in maintenance work or in work outside of the plants or factories."

Recommends Continuance of 1934 Policy

In its report to the 1935 convention the Executive Council recommended that the policy adopted by the 1934 convention be continued and that the definition of the jurisdiction of national and international unions in

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CONGRESS PASSED TEN LABOR LAWS IN 1935

Most of Them Were Aggressively Fought By Interests Opposed to the Workers, A. F. of L. Executive Council Tells Convention.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The ten labor laws enacted upon the members of the United States Congress to pass 10 important measures in the interest of labor and social security during the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor reported to the 1935 convention of the Federation in Atlantic City.

"Powerful employers organizations and their representatives of special interests," the Council said, "were strenuously opposed the enactment of these measures into law. The record made represents a legislative achievement for the American Federation of Labor."

Ten Laws Enacted were:

Labor Relations Act

The Wagner-Connery National Labor Relations Act, which guarantees the right of workers to organize in trade unions for collective bargaining purposes and prohibits employers from "interfering with, restraining or coercing employes in the exercise" of this right. The law also prohibits employers from dominating or interfering with or contributing financially to any labor organization; from using employment terms to discourage membership in any labor organization; from discriminating against an employe for filing charges or giving testimony under the Labor Relations Act; from refusing to bargain collectively with representatives of the employes. Moreover, there is a provision in the law which bars any of its provisions from being used to interfere with the right to strike.

The National Security Act, which establishes a system of federal assistance for old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, Federal old-age annuities; grants to States for maternal and child welfare and aid to dependent children and the blind, and for extension of the Federal Public Health Service.

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act making appropriation of $4,880,000,000 to provide work for 3,500,000 jobless carried on relief rolls.

Coal Stabilization Law

The Guffey-Snyder Coal Stabilization Bill, which provides for the stabilization of the bituminous mine industry

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BUILDING TRADES SPLIT SETTLED BY A. F. OF L.

Committee Representing Both Groups Will Adjust Differences—Decision Will Be Final and Binding On All Affiliated Unions.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The internal controversy between 19 building trades unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor relative to the Building Trades Department of the Federation was settled when the 1935 convention of the Federation in Atlantic City concurred with an agreement reached by representatives of the unions concerned.

Labor officials predicted that the amicable adjustment of the controversy which has lasted for more than a year would provide the labor union movement with a solid front in its campaign for the 30-hour week applicable to all industries.

Settlement Pleases Green

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., expressed his pleasure over the settlement of the controversy.

"This will cheer the heart of every friend of organized labor," he said. "This is a great day. I know of no achievement in the history of Federation conventions that equals this. It cannot be surpassed.

"It demonstrates that we have the patience, the genius and the ability to settle our own family quarrels. If we can settle one as difficult and complicated as this we ought to be able to settle everything that arises in our family circle."

Origin of Controversy

The building trades dispute originated when the 1934 convention of the Building Trades Department, held in San Francisco on September 26, 1934, refused to admit delegates from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America. These three unions had affiliated with the Department in June, 1934.

The three unions appealed the action of the Department to the 1934 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which instructed the A. F. of L. Executive Council to compose the differences between both groups.

A. F. of L. Calls Convention

Unable to accomplish this object officials of the Federation invited all the building trades unions to a convention at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor on November 19, 1934. Delegates from the following unions attended the convention: Bricklayers; Carpenters; Electrical Workers; Operating Engineers; Hod Carriers;

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2,035,794 WORKERS WIN SHORTER HOURS BY UNION CONTRACTS

AFL Executive Council Says 603,989 Have Work Week of Less Than 40 Hours; 13,806 Secure 30-Hour Week—Convention Urges Forward March Of All Unions for Hours Reduction by Collective Bargaining.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor enthusiastically received the report of the Federation's Executive Council that 2,035,794 workers secured a work week of 40 hours or less by union agreements.

Contrasted with this remarkable achievement the convention, in addition to continuing the efforts to secure the enactment of the Black-Connery Thirty-Hour Week Bill by the United States Congress and its declaration making the 30-hour week the paramount objective of the Federation, called upon the affiliated unions throughout the nation to carry on unremittingly their work to win shorter hours by collective bargaining.

Of the 2,035,794 union members who are enjoying a work week of less than 40 hours the Executive Council pointed out that 603,989 have work hours of less than 40 per week (chiefly 35 and 36 hours) and 13,806 have already won the 30-hour week by agreement. In addition, several thousand members are working on PWA projects where the 30-hour week is in effect due to provisions in the original act won through the efforts of organized labor.

Steady Drive for Shorter Hours

"Our reports also show," the Council added, "that the steady drive of the International unions to reduce hours by agreement has shortened the work week for 770,821 members during the 18-month period and a half (January, 1934, to June, 1935). These gains have been accomplished since codes were established. They represent gains over and above the shortening of hours effected by codes.

"Many internationals are requiring that all new agreements negotiated provide for the 40-hour week or less."

List of 78 Unions

Following are the 78 unions listed by the Executive Council as having the 40-hour week or less, together with the number of members covered by each union:

Asbestos Workers, 500; Bricklayers, 23,000; Bookbinders, 13,500; Boot and Shoe Workers, 42,000; Brick and Clay Workers, 200; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 19,000; Cement Workers, 2,000; Carpenters, 110,000; Clerks, Post Office, 150,000; Clothing Workers, 140,000; Coopers, 2,000; Diamond Workers, 250; Draftsmen, 2,000; Electrical Workers, 164,000; Elevator Constructors, 10,000; Engineers, Operating, 12,000; Engravers, Metal, 250; Engravers, Photo, 2,000; Fire Fighters, 16,000; Firemen and Oilers, 5,500; Foundry Employees, 2,500; Fur Workers, 10,000; Garment Workers, Ladies', 200,000; Garment Workers,

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30-HOUR WEEK MUST COME, GAINOR SAYS

Letter Carriers' President Declares Preservation of Society Requires Shorter Hours and Work for All to Accompany Increasing Productive Efficiency.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The tremendous and never ending introduction of labor-displacing machinery and invention which increase the workers' output and throw millions into the unemployed army make shorter hours absolutely essential for the preservation of our social order, Edward J. Gainor, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, told the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City, in an address supporting the report of the Committee on Shorter Work Day, of which he was chairman, declaring the 30-hour week the "paramount objective" of the Federation.

"I believe," Mr. Gainor said, "that we have reached the point in our economical development, not only in the United States, but world wide, where the extension of productive efficiency is the greatest fact in our economic life.

"It demonstrates that we have the patience, the genius and the ability to settle our own family quarrels. If we can settle one as difficult and complicated as this we ought to be able to settle everything that arises in our family circle."

Jobless Army Menaces Society

"Thus, the adoption of the shorter work week is not a matter of choice. We must do it. It is a fact now standing out in the history of the world. It is that people who are unable or who refuse to adjust themselves to a new environment have had to pass out of existence.

"With the new means and methods attending man's increasing ability to produce, causing at least duplicate payments, it is plain that society cannot long persist when vast portions of its population permanently unemployed.

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AFL CONVENTION HITS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Urges That Administration Policy, Which It Is Alleged Bans Experience of Union Officials, Be Changed—Condemns Employment Preference for Unorganized Workers and Low-Wage Employers.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Strong criticism of the United States Employment Service, which is alleged to have practiced preference of trade union executives from its ranks to those who had no connection with the service "gives preference to unorganized workers and to employers who refuse to bargain collectively," and declaration of the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor regarding the United States Employment Service.

In approving the report of the Executive Council the convention urged that the Employment Service change its policy for recruiting its personnel with the Service so that the "educational experience of trade union and labor shall be substituted as a standard of eligibility, to the end that men and women who have had practical experience in the field of labor organizations may be utilized to cooperate fully in the administrations of the various Federal and State employment services."

In its report to the convention, which the delegates adopted, the Executive Council said:

"The United States Employment Service, created under the Wagner-Peyser Act, has suddenly become of greater importance than ever before because of the part which this agency is to play in the administration of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

"The opportunity for service and the responsibility put upon the Service brings out the weaknesses and illadvised policies with striking emphasis. From the first the American Federation of Labor maintained that the experience of employees and union executives was essential to wisest administration of the Employment Service. Those who work for wages have a practical experience in employment that is necessary to supplement that of management and the student of policies and mechanisms. Many union executives have maintained successful employment bureaus for the service of their members and employers over many years.

Personal Knowledge Of Policy Opposed

"The regulations of the Service which insist upon formal education to the exclusion of educational experience and which concentrate has been repeatedly protested by the representatives of organized labor. We wish to reaffirm that protest and to urge that the experience of Labor be utilized in the administration of the Employment Service which affects the lives of workers so fundamentally.

"We have also urged that the service gives preference to unorganized workers and to employers who refuse to bargain collectively at prevailing wage rates. Labor should be in a position to advise in the formulation of policies and to share in the responsibility of administration.

"One of the requirements which must be fulfilled before persons are eligible for employment on projects under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act is that they be registered with the employment office designated by the United States Employment Service.

Labor Representation Urged

"Because of this condition, it is additionally in order that careful consideration be given to the United States Employment Service and to the part which Labor must play in securing for that this agency be so administered that the fullest possible benefits will result.

Thirty-Hour Week Is Declared American Federation of Labor's Main Objective

Atlantic City Convention Says Providing Work for Eleven Million Jobless Makes Hours Cut Absolutely Necessary—Insists the "Reduction in Labor Hours Should Carry No Reduction In Pay, But On the Contrary Wages Should Be Maintained and Steadily Increased in Every Step With the Expansion of Productive Efficiency."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City unanimously and enthusiastically adopted the report of the Committee on Shorter Work Day declaring the 30-hour week without production in weekly wages to be the "paramount objective" of that organization.

This drastic cut in the length of the work week was held to be the only adequate measure to provide jobs for around 11,000,000 idle whom industry refuses to employ.

"For fully six years," the report which the convention adopted said, "our country has suffered the ravaging effects of a sweeping economic depression, surpassed in its intensity only by the long depression, which broke at a time when productive efficiency had attained its highest development, has caused a social loss so great as to defy estimate and it left the millions of unemployed in its devastating trail.

"During these six years, charged throughout with major developments of far-reaching social import, various means have been invoked and set under way to relieve or solve the situation.

"While measurable progress has been made in this regard, largely due to the vast influence of labor in America, a land whose potential production is capable of satisfying every demand would be a standing indictment against our entire social order.

"We agree fully with that portion of the report of the Executive Council where it declares, 'The problem of putting some 11,000,000 unemployed back to work in industry is one of the greatest tasks now before the American people.'

Job-Destroying Machinery

"In analyzing this glaring paradox of vast national resources and potential production on the one hand, as contrasted with workless millions on the other, it is clear that the very essence of this sad situation lies in the rapid and steady expansion of productive efficiency and that the added fact that the workers' wages have not been increased and labor hours shortened in anything like equitable proportion to this upward production trend.

"Industry as a whole, in its feverish scramble for big profits has and is still continuing to center its efforts on increased production per unit of worker through machine improvements and labor displacements with little thought of the effect of this policy on the public interest.

"Thus we find that while average labor hours, in response to the five-day, six-hour work week demand made by the American Federation of Labor three years ago, has scored a substantial reduction. It has happened, too, that the expansion of productive efficiency has gone steadily on during this same period and also at a record pace.

"From the record of a further shortening of labor hours without reduction in the weekly wage is a matter of fact, the opportunity as to now command our best thought."

School Graduates Unemployed

"There is another aspect of this great problem that deserves the most thoughtful consideration. Today our working population is confronted with a tragic situation that portends future disaster. What hope is there for the millions who are clamoring for jobs? The opportunity to work is the God-given right of each and every one of us.

"One distressing phase of the lack of employment opportunity at the present time is that the hundreds of thousands of students who graduate from our schools and colleges yearly find little or no chance to utilize their talents for their own benefit and the public good.

"Our Government, recognizing this condition, has endeavored to effect an amelioration by establishing training camps in many areas throughout our land.

"This is a commendable undertaking, but it is by no means a permanent solution of the present difficulties. Can this governmental effort be continued indefinitely? We believe not, for the reason that it is basically unsound.

Spreading Work No Solution

"The hours of employed workers have in some measure been reduced, but this has frequently been accompanied by reduction of weekly wages in like proportion that leaves the worker's purchasing power of the family unit and a general lowering of living standards.

"It must be obvious to everyone of us

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Constitutionality of Wagner Labor Disputes Act Affirmed By Madden

Chairman of Labor Relations Board Holds Congress Has Authority To Guarantee the Workers' Rights to Organize in Unions and Bargain Collectively and to Prohibit Employers From Interfering With Those Rights.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The constitutional power of Congress to pass the National Labor Relations Act to guarantee the rights of workingmen and women to unite in unions and bargain collectively and banning "unfair labor practices" certain methods used by employers to prevent the realization of these rights, was ably defended by J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board charged with administering the Act, in an address before the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City, N. J.

Illegal Anti-Union Practices

In addition to making it illegal for employers to interfere with, restrain or coerce employes in the exercise of their rights to enroll in unions and negotiate collective agreements for hours, wages and work conditions, the law prohibits employers from dominating or interfering with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contributing financially or other support to it, from using discrimination in employment terms to discourage or encourage union membership and from refusing to bargain collectively with the representatives of their employees.

Pointing out that these principles are not new, Mr. Madden said they were written into the experience of the War Labor Board, the Railway Labor Board, the Labor Disputes Act, the National Labor Relations Board, and the separate boards for the textile, steel, automobile and petroleum industries.

"They say that all of this effort to substitute the orderly processes of organized government for the alternatives of either surrendering or resorting to force and taking it by primitive self-help with its attendant individual hardship and community calamity, has come to naught.

"Since such views have been widely and authoritatively held, they have created a considerable public interest in the subject, further discussion might be useful.

Meaning of Fifth Amendment

"The Act is said to violate the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

"As interpreted and as applicable to this situation this amendment forbids the government even under the form of a duly enacted statute to interfere with the activities of a citizen unless (1) his activities are such as interfered with are such that the Congress might reasonably regard them as constituting an evil, and; (3) the remedy proposed to be applied constitutes a rational method of dealing with that evil, which gives promise of being effective without causing such hardship disproportionate to the evil at which it is aimed.

"If the statute cannot meet these tests, it is said, the government should have kept its hands off, and left the subject to his own devices.

"Now, apart from the same restriction upon State governments, you will guess correctly that the test is usually not a very rigorous one, when you consider all the laws under which you live.

"Under the Act, the employer is the mystery of 'due process' about which so much is so glibly said.

"Due Process" and Wagner Act

"Let us see what 'due process' has to do with our statute. It calls certain practices of employers 'unfair labor practices' and defines them briefly as evils. Was it rational for the Congress to declare them evils?

"Take, for example, the first one: 'It shall be an unfair labor practice to interfere with, restrain or coerce employes' in the exercise of the right to join a labor organization.

"Senator Wagner, as chairman of the Labor Board, after hearing the evidence or applying his judicial mind in hundreds of cases where such practices as threatening to discharge employes if they joined labor unions, came to the conclusion that such practices led inevitably to strife, created a justified feeling of resentment on their part which often caused them to exhibit that resentment by striking, and disturbed the affairs of communities.

"Does such conduct by an employer tend to produce any of these consequences? That is a question of fact.

Cites Senator Wagner As Authority

"Who among those who assert that this statute is unconstitutional will claim that he knows more about that question, and has given more part of the country to another to undo the harms which seemed to him to have been caused by these practices?

"What was he studying when Senator Walsh and Congressman Connery and many others in the Congress and out, who see in this legislation a wise exercise of governmental power, were studying the records of numerous labor

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